

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

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For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

The Egyptian Gazette

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Mr. and Mrs. T. BARTENS.

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ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1906

[EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 1 May to 31 October.

London	1st	2nd
Marseilles	£ 14. 5/	£ 9. 5/
Brindisi	£ 9. 15/	£ 6. 15/

Subject to the usual 25% reduction for returning.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Monday until 4 June, and then every Tuesday. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

CALIFORNIA	7 MAY	MACEDONIA	4 JUNE	EGYPT	3 JULY
VICTORIA	14 "	INDIA	12 "	DONGOLA	10 "
ARABIA	21 "	PERHIA	19 "	CALEDONIA	17 "
HIMALAYA	28 "	CHINA	26 "	MONGOLIA	24 "

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mails arrive. Passengers can go on board the evening before. Combined fare to London by sea and train de luxe via Brindisi or via Marseilles £19.4.11.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents.

Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.
GEORGE ROYLE, Esq., PORT SAID.
Messrs. HASELDEY & CO., ALEXANDRIA.
F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt, SUEZ.

ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE.

R.M.S. Orontes will leave Suez about June 1. R.M.S. Oruba will leave Suez about June 18.

HOMEWARD to NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.

R.M.S. Oruba will leave Port Said June 8. R.M.S. Oruba will leave Port Said June 19.

SUMMER (Port Said to Marseilles) 1st Class, £ 9.15. 2nd Class, £ 6.15. 3rd Class, £ 5.00.

Passengers returning by the Line obtain one-third rebate off the above fares if leaving England before the end of October.

Agents, CAIRO:—THOS. COOK & SON. ALEXANDRIA:—R. J. MOSS & Co. For all particulars apply Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons, (Port Said and Port Tewfik) (Suez).

BIBBY LINE MAIL TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES MAY TO OCTOBER.

Port Said to Tilbury £12.15.0. and Port Said to Marseilles £9.0.0.

Passengers returning by the Line will be granted a rebate of 33% off the full fare i.e. Liverpool to Port Said £11.6.8 and Marseilles to Port Said £8.0.0.

OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, RANGOON. HOMEWARDS to MARSEILLES and LONDON.

Departure from Suez. Departure from Port Said.

S.S. Worcestershire, 7,160 tons, May 24. S.S. Shropshire, 5,786 tons, May 27.

Agents:—CAIRO: THOS. COOK & SON. Suez and Port Said: Wm. STAPLEDON & SONS.

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

Greece-Turkey Line.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIREUS, SMYRNA, MYTILENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE. In connection with Orient Express train-de-luxe for Vienna, Paris, and London.

Palestine-Syria Line.

Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 6 p.m. for JAFFA (for Jerusalem), CAIFFA (for Nazareth), BEYROUT (for Damascus), TRIPOLI, ALEXANDRIA, MERSINA, continuing in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus).

Red Sea Line.

Steamers leave Suez weekly on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for Port Sudan and Suakin direct returning from Suakin every Wednesday noon. Every Monday at 6 p.m. a steamer leaves Suez for Jeddah continuing every other week to Suakin, Massowah, Hodeidah, Aden. Intermediate steamers do not proceed beyond Jeddah but call at Tor, (for Sina) El Wedj and Yambo as required.

N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent cuisine and table wine free. Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at the Company's Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Suez, or at Thos. Cook & Son or other Tourist Agency.

The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Messrs. JAMES MOSS & Co., 31, James St., Liverpool, Managers).

*Amanas	Tons 4,800	*Moss	Tons 3,150	*Pharos	Tons 3,900	*Seti	Tons 5,000
*Bustria	" 5,000	*Monmouth	" 5,000	*Pharos	" 5,000	*Tabar	" 3,000
*Ephraim	" 5,000	*Moss	" 3,150	*Pharos	" 3,900	*Seti	" 5,000

*Second class accommodation only, unless specially reserved. — Fares: Alexandria to Liverpool, £14. 10s. 6d. Liverpool to Alexandria, £14. 10s. 6d. Alexandria to Suez, £14. 10s. 6d. Suez to Alexandria, £14. 10s. 6d. Alexandria to Port Said, £14. 10s. 6d. Port Said to Alexandria, £14. 10s. 6d. Alexandria to Jeddah, £14. 10s. 6d. Jeddah to Alexandria, £14. 10s. 6d. Alexandria to Suakin, £14. 10s. 6d. Suakin to Alexandria, £14. 10s. 6d. Alexandria to Massowah, £14. 10s. 6d. Massowah to Alexandria, £14. 10s. 6d. Alexandria to Hodeidah, £14. 10s. 6d. Hodeidah to Alexandria, £14. 10s. 6d. Alexandria to Aden, £14. 10s. 6d. Aden to Alexandria, £14. 10s. 6d. Alexandria to Jeddah, £14. 10s. 6d. Jeddah to Alexandria, £14. 10s. 6d. Alexandria to Suakin, £14. 10s. 6d. Suakin to Alexandria, £14. 10s. 6d. Alexandria to Massowah, £14. 10s. 6d. Massowah to Alexandria, £14. 10s. 6d. Alexandria to Hodeidah, £14. 10s. 6d. Hodeidah to Alexandria, £14. 10s. 6d. Alexandria to Aden, £14. 10s. 6d. 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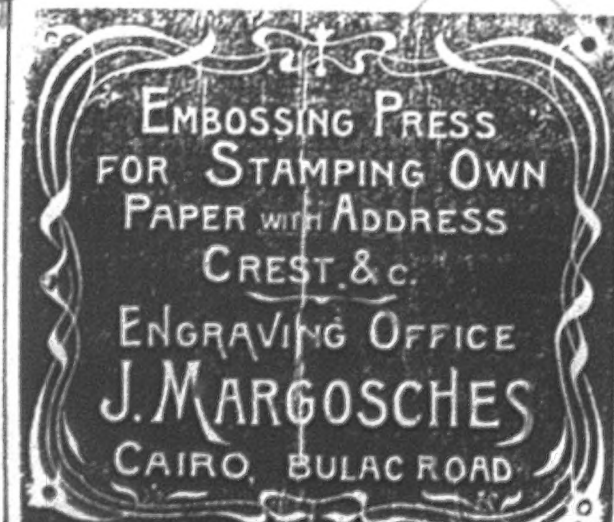
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The Egyptian Gazette

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1906.

EGYPTIAN BANKING.

Among the many subjects of general interest dealt with by Lord Cromer in his annual report on the finances, administration, and condition of Egypt and the Sudan, to the main features of which we have already referred, that of the growth of banking operations in the Khedivial dominions is deserving of particular attention. As Lord Cromer states, there can be no better indication of the development of commercial activity in Egypt than is afforded by the remarkable increase, during the last few years, both in the number of banks established and the volume of business which they transact. Joint-stock banks in Egypt may be classed under three heads: (1) Those which are exclusively Khedivial, deriving their constitution from Khedivial Decree, and having their administration and seat of operations in Egypt; (2) those which, although their business is confined more or less to Egypt, are constituted under the law of the countries where their principal Board of Directors is resident; and (3) those consisting of branches of foreign establishments whose management and larger sphere of activity are elsewhere. Again, some of the institutions are deposit or general banks; while others are mortgage banks, confining their business to loans on real property. In the case of the purely Egyptian deposit banks, their share capital and reserves increased from £2,939,000 in 1901 to £6,300,000 last year; their total liabilities rose in the same period from £7,456,000 to £19,604,000, and their total assets from £10,585,000 to £26,424,000. Were it possible to ascertain the figures relating to the Egyptian business of the foreign banks and the private banking firms, of which there are a considerable number in the country, it is probable that somewhat similar progressive movements would be exhibited.

In a country such as Egypt, where a comparatively high rate of interest is obtainable, it must often be a temptation to bank managers to borrow large sums from the market, on short terms, for employment in advances, and Lord Cromer says he could not help thinking, after examining the balance-sheets of most of the leading banks that it would be worth the attention of the directors to consider whether the proportion of their liabilities covered by cash, by money at call on short notice, or by first-class securities, should not be increased. This consideration has confirmed Lord Cromer in the view he has long held, "that it is most advisable that an institution should exist in this country which will, to a certain extent, be able to

termed 'the bankers' bank,' and which, in the event of a commercial crisis, would be able to afford assistance to other institutions which might find themselves in 'temporary difficulties.' In the early part of last year informal negotiations were entered into between the Ministry of Finance and the late Sir Elwin Palmer (to whose eminent services to the Egyptian Government and people Lord Cromer pays a graceful tribute), with a view to establishing more intimate relations between the Government and the National Bank of Egypt. Certain limitations of the bank's general business were suggested, so as to bring its practice more nearly in conformity with that of State banks elsewhere, and, while it was recognised on both sides that the commercial conditions of Egypt did not admit of such stringent rules being laid down as are observed by State banks in some other countries, it was agreed that, during one year, a tentative effort should be made by the bank authorities to meet the wishes of the Government.

Lord Cromer understands that some progress has already been made in this direction, and has every hope that when, as will shortly be the case, negotiations are resumed, it will be found possible to arrive at an understanding satisfactory to both parties. Meanwhile anyone who looks at the balance-sheet of the National Bank of Egypt will readily be able to satisfy himself that its financial position is one of exceptional strength. The development of business which has taken place in recent years in the Egyptian mortgage banks has been even more remarkable than that of the purely deposit institutions. The share and deposit capital and the reserves of the mortgage banks have increased from £7,263,000 in 1901 to no less than £29,749,000 last year; their liabilities rose in the same period from £5,580,000 to £23,403,000 and the total assets from £7,744,000 to £37,655,000, the number of the banks having increased from two to six in the interval. At first sight, the large increase in the capital of these land banks looks rather startling; but Lord Cromer expresses the view that there is nothing in the figures which need cause alarm as to the situation of the landowning class. In the first place, £8,000,000 of the increase in capital was due to a financial operation between the Daira Sanieh Company and the Credit Foncier, by which the latter took over the debts due to the former. Other important factors were the reduction in the rate of interest, which has taken place in the last few years, and the increasing confidence of the Egyptians generally in banking institutions, these two factors having operated in the direction of substituting the banks, to a great extent, as creditors of the landed classes, in the place of the local usurers.

The great appreciation in the value of land would, even if there were no unusual increase in the number of mortgages, have caused a large increase in their capital value. Further sales of land by reclamation companies, which have lately been very active, count for a good deal in the increase, whilst the rapid growth of Cairo and Alexandria has unquestionably been the cause of much borrowing: "many people," as the report suggests, "find it more profitable to mortgage their property in order to build, rather than to withdraw capital from their business." Taking the deposit and mortgage banks together, the capital and reserves have increased from £10,202,000 to £36,019,000 since 1901, and the fact that by far the greater portion of the money came from Europe largely explains the excess of the imports of merchandise and specie over the exports in the past couple of years. Last year the Agricultural Bank was authorised to issue 281,000 new Ordinary shares of £5 each to its old shareholders at par, thus raising the authorised capital from £2,500,000 to £3,740,000, and, at the same time, the directors were empowered to increase the debenture capital from £2,500,000 (which can only be issued in exchange for outstanding bonds) to £5,570,000, and £1,570,000 of the authorised increase has just been offered for subscription in three and a-half per cent. bonds at par. In the course of last year the Agricultural Bank made 106,373 loans, varying from £10 to £500, 45,267 of the 58,432 "B" loans (repayable over a period of years and guaranteed by mortgage) ranging from £10 to £50. The total amount outstanding rose from £1,006,000 to £5,914,000 in the past year, and out of a total collection due of £1,433,150, only £874,633 remained uncollected at the end of January, notwithstanding the difficulty occasioned by the lateness of the cotton crop in some parts of the country. This speaks well for the bank and for its customers, and tends to prove that the institution is doing an extremely useful business.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Cotton Worm.

Cotton worm has appeared on several estates near Zagazig.

New Markaz.

The Government has decided to create a new markaz at Khargeh, Assiout province.

Drowned.

A boy and girl were drowned while washing themselves in the Nubari Canal at Tod on Monday.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail from Europe, via Brindisi and Port Said, will be distributed at the G. P. O., Alexandria, at 4.45 p.m. to-day.

Aisle Rudolph.

Mr. H. B. Carver, Mansourah, and M. Gentili have sent a quantity of old clothes for the poor folks dependent on the Aisle Rudolph, Alexandria.

All Saints, Cairo.

To-morrow (Ascension Day) there will be a celebration of Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and morning prayer at 9.30 a.m. at All Saints' Church, Cairo.

Children's Dance.

A children's dance, organised by Prof. Longhi, will take place at the Zivia Theatre on Saturday next, commencing at 4 p.m. The professor's pupils will take part.

The Decoration Craze.

An enquiry has been opened into the conduct of three Cairene notables who are accused of extorting seven hundred pounds from an omdeh on the promise of procuring a decoration for him.

A Sayideh Moulded.

The Moulded of Sayideh Fatimeh el-Nahawieh was held at Darb el-Ahmar, Cairo, two days ago under the presidency of the Governor of Cairo, who distributed gifts among the poor the same evening.

Hashish Smuggling.

The Cairo Customs authorities have confiscated a number of barrels which contained 800 oke of hashish consigned to an Italian contractor in the Capital. The barrels were supposed to contain cement.

Franco-Italian Festival.

Owing to some misunderstanding, the band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers did not play at the Franco-Italian festival in the "French Garden" last night. We understand, however, that arrangements have been made for its performing this evening.

A. L. M. & D. S.

The lecture to be given under the auspices of the Alexandria Literary, Musical and Dramatic Society by Mr. R. Williams, F.R.I.B.A., on "Architecture and Progress," has been unavoidably postponed to Monday, the 28th inst., at 9 p.m. The lecture will take place at the Sailors and Soldiers' Institute.

Husband Hacked to Pieces.

Our Damanhour Correspondent states that the Damanhour Parquet was full of people on Monday to witness the trial of a woman from Keman Demisa (north of Damanhour) who had murdered her husband and cut his body into pieces. The hand of the murdered man was found in the house of the prisoner, who has confessed her crime.

Love and Arson.

Our Damanhour Correspondent writes:—The chiefs of the tribes of Abou Haida and Abou Shilif both wanted the same girl as a wife for their respective sons. Being a kinswoman of Abou Shilif the latter claimed her for his son by right. The girl's father, however, favoured the suit of Abou Haida's son, and the result was a feud between the two tribes. This morning (Tuesday) the girl's father found his haystack, valued at over a hundred pounds, burnt to the ground, and he suspects the son of Abou Shilif of having set fire to it.

English, Italian, French.

The knowledge of these three languages mentioned above—entitled official in Lord Cromer's report—becomes more necessary every day to all living in Egypt. It is acquired in a short time, and in an attractive manner, in the Berlitz Schools of Cairo, T. Sharia Kamel, and of Alexandria, 12, rue Rosette, as the numerous attestations of old pupils prove. Trial lesson free. [Adv.]

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE.

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Le marché est très faible; presque toutes les valeurs continuent à fléchir. On attribue cette situation aux spéculateurs, qui, désirant régulariser leur situation avant leur départ, passent des ordres de vente très importants.

La Nationale tombe à 25 3/32.
L'Agricole reste stationnaire à 9 3/4; les Delta Light également à 12 acheteur.
Les Egyptian Markets perdent 3 pence à 27 3/4; la Crown Brewery 1 franc à 221, la Brasserie des Pyramides 4 francs à 120.
La Cassa di Sconto recule de 1 f. 50 à 213 1/2 l'ancienne et la nouvelle de 1 franc à 209.
La Banque d'Athènes réactionne à 149 1/2.
Les Nougovich Hotels s'inscrivent à 15 3/4 en baisse de 1/8 sur hier.
La Delta Land, échangée, clôture à 3 13/16.
L'Egyptian Investment gagne 1/32 à 1 7/32.
Les Estates avancent de 1/32 à 1 5/8.
Demain, à l'occasion de la fête de l'Ascension la Bourse sera fermée.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

RAPPROCHEMENT MAKING STEADY PROGRESS.

YILDIZ DISPLAYS INTEREST.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

LONDON, Wednesday.

The Anglo-Russian rapprochement appears to be making steady progress, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary. The general opinion here is that the "Standard's" articles are based on reliable information.

The statement that Germany warmly welcomes this entente is doubted.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that great interest is being displayed by the Palace in this subject as affecting the condition of the Armenians in Anatolia.

THE KHEDIVÉ.

The Khedive has delegated General Thurneysen Pacha, his Highness's A.D.C., to proceed to Austria to charter a steamer of the Austrian Lloyd company to convey the Khedivial family to Constantinople. After staying several days in the Turkish Capital his Highness will proceed by the same steamer to Europe, as already announced.

GREEKS IN THE SUDAN.

"Al-Zaher" states that the Hellenic Diplomatic Agency in Cairo has proposed to the Sudan Government the establishment of a Greek Consulate at Khartoum. The Hellenic Government would be prepared to renounce the rights conferred by the Capitulations.

GRECO-EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

M. Naoum, delegate of the Hellenic Government, and Aziz Pacha Izzet, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, are leaving to-day for Athens in connection with the commercial agreement which has been concluded between Egypt and Greece. The Greek colony in Cairo have given a banquet in honour of M. Naoum.

L'EPARGNE IMMOBILIERE.

The "Journal du Caire" stated a few days ago that the Government had refused to sanction the formation of the company L'Epargne Immobilière. On enquiry, however, we learn that this statement is unfounded. The statutes of the company as well as of some others will not be examined till the next Council of Ministers.

"THE GEISHA" AT THE ALHAMBRA.

Before a house which was crowded in every part, the Lombardo Italian operetta company made their debut at the Alhambra Theatre yesterday evening with an Italian version of the popular musical comedy *The Geisha*. The company is not unknown to Alexandrian audiences, having visited this city previously, and the principal artistes have already gained a popularity which can only be enhanced by last night's performance. The production of *The Geisha* was in every respect satisfactory—singing, music, staging, etc. The only defect to an Englishman's eye were one or two rather grotesque military uniforms in which the naval (!) officers were made to appear. But this is a mere detail: the many Englishmen who were present in the audience last night found little to criticise in the performance, which went with a swing from beginning to end. Sidney Jones's music was done full justice to by an excellent orchestra under Sig. Domenico Lombardo, and the various numbers received adequate treatment at the hands of the company. Signorina Baldi, who is the possessor of a delightfully fresh and pleasing voice, made a charming Mimosa San, and sang her numbers very sweetly, evoking hearty applause, while Signorina Leoni was a bright and vivacious Miss Molly Seamos. Signorina Calligaris, as Juliette Diamante, sang well. Sig. Urbano was excruciatingly funny in the part of Wun Hi, keeping his audience in a continual ripple of laughter, and Sig. Piracini made an amusing part with dignified Marchese Imari. The other parts were all well filled, and the chorus was good. Special praise must be given to the scenery and effects, which were appropriate and above the average. The company should have a long and successful stay. *The Geisha* will be repeated this evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Moss liner *Menephthah* sailed hence yesterday afternoon for Liverpool, via Malta, with passengers, mails and general cargo. The Moss liner *Medea* sailed from Liverpool yesterday morning and is due here about the 5th prox., with passengers, mails and general cargo.

CARLTON HOTEL.

BULKLEY (near Alexandria.)
Half way to San Stefano.
RAMLEY'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL
PATRONISED BY THE ELITE.
Full Pension from P.T. 50 a day. Visitors from Cairo alight at Sidi-Gaber station.
24-5-06 G. AQUILINA, Proprietor.

BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES

235 BRANCHES.
Private, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc.
Private Lessons, Residence Lessons, taught by Native Masters.
ALEXANDRIA: 12 Rue Rosette (close to Zivia Theatre.)
CAIRO: 1 Sharia Kamel.
TRIAL LESSON FREE.

PAN-ISLAMISM.

OPEN LETTER TO MUSTAPHA PACHA KAMEL.

Excellency, — I have no desire to awaken painful controversies, or to trouble you while engaged in the laborious task of explaining to the world in general the real completeness of the triumph of your Ruler. I refer, of course, to his Majesty of Yildiz. This task should employ your faculties to the utmost, and if you can persuade your followers of the truth of your contention you will take rank with the sage Hudibras, who, if I am rightly informed, could prove that black was white, and with Thrasymachus, most renowned of sophists. At its completion you will, I hope, be able to spare the time necessary for an answer to certain questions which I am fain to put to you, and which in my humble opinion deserve your attention.

First, I will ask you what is your object? To restore Egypt to the Egyptians? Do you speak of the Moslem majority, or of all the inhabitants of the country, Copt, Syrian, Moslem, and Jew alike? If you speak of all, what impugned you to throw your pen into the balance wherein the weights are graven with Pan-Islamic mottoes? Did you believe that the Europeans of Egypt, the men who have aided your people and their rulers to make Egypt prosperous, would lend you their aid? Did you hope for the support of those Christians who were Nationalists before you reached your years of indiscretion? Or do you wish to restore Egypt to the Turks? Again, what is this new doctrine of Pan-Islamism? I infer, from my slight knowledge of Oriental history, that you desire to see all Moslems united in a political whole beneath the beneficent rule of His Majesty Abdul Hamid II. But can you believe it possible that secular feuds and hatreds will set no obstacle to the accomplishment of your wish? Will the Moslems of India cast off infidel rule and depend on the Sultan of Roum to defend them against the Sikh and the Ghorks, the Mahratta and the Rajput? Will Shi'ah combine with Sunni? Will the warriors of Yemen and Nejd accept the rule of the Turk? Will European nations permit the disciples of Atal Hoda and Izzet Pacha to drive them from their possessions?

If you desire to see all Moslems acknowledge one spiritual head, I fear you have a long road to travel. True, the Sultan has in his keeping the sword and the standard of the Prophet, and at times prevents the Bedouin from robbing the pilgrims whom devotion urges towards the Holy Places. But will the Afghan Emir, the Moorish Sultan, and the Arab Prince of Nejd acknowledge him as more than the first—among equals. I do not discuss his claims to the Caliphate; I only wish to know who will accept them outside the limits of his Empire?

Thirdly—If you accept the Grand Turk as your master, I would ask you whether you see much to admire in his rule. Do you approve of its accompaniments—the grinding taxation that is depopulating Syria, the delation that makes every Moslem afraid to express his inmost thoughts, the corruption that poisons justice, the strange combination of biggishness and profusion that robs the Empire of its wealth and is misnamed finance? Do you—who claim to be impelled by progressive and liberal ideas—admire the obscurantism that discourages science, that opposes invention? Have you lived in any Ottoman province far from the Capital that has bewitched you as fallen Rome bewitched all the world, and seen the conscripts dragged away shoeless, half-clothed, without doctors, without transport, to die in the Yemen or serve without pay year in, year out, in Macedonia or Kurdistan? There is a reverse side, remember, to the Ottoman medal.

Lastly—I would say this in warning. I am no lover of these Pan-isms, Pan-Germanism, Pan-Slavism, Pan-Islamism, which lead to war and the last to the worst and cruellest, to religious warfare. But I have no desire to see the Moslem belief oppressed or its professors insulted and I recognise the tolerance of the British under whose rule or guidance Moslems need fear no persecution of their faith. Pan-Islamism comes many hundred years too late if it brings with it "holy" war against the infidel, if it metes out one justice to the Moslem and one to the Christian, if it approves of massacre and enslavement. The idea of these horrors revolts you, but will it revolt the ignorant and the fanatical to whom the doctrine calls? When all the world of Islam is equal, in justice, in civility, in civilisation, in tolerance with the Japanese whom you admire, Pan-Islamism will be possible; but where are the signs of progress towards that equality? To me Pan-Islamism means war and massacre, and the political overthrow of Islam, for if Islam binds itself together against Europe, the dissensions that have saved the last great Moslem State from destruction will cease and a new Jihad will provoke a new Crusade. Peace and education under honest rulers—these are the needs of the Moslem peoples. The patient needs tonics, your party offers him excitants and does not dream that there is any risk of his becoming delirious. JULIUS.

Instrumental Concerts
Every Night
On the Verandah of the
Windsor Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA,
FROM 6 TO 12 P.M.
5 O'clock Tea Served on Verandah

AN OUTLAW'S END.

HALO MIRIAM KILLED.

Halio Miriam, the raider who recently attacked a Takruri village in the Gedarif district, has been attacked and slain by an Abyssinian chief, Gassassa, who was advancing with a force to co-operate with the Egyptian punitive column dispatched in pursuit of the outlaw. Forty of Halio Miriam's captives have been recovered.

Gassassa is the Abyssinian officer in command of the frontier district. Hopes are entertained that all the prisoners taken by Halio Miriam will shortly be recovered.

SINAI BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Kaimakam Owen Bey and Ibrahim Fathy Pacha, Egyptian members of the Boundary Commission, leave Cairo by the 6.15 p.m. train on Thursday for Suez, accompanied by Naoum Bey Shonkeir, secretary to the Commission. The party will proceed to Akaba in H.H. gunboat *Nour el Bahr*.

In the absence of Miralai Owen Bey, Kaimakam Parker Bey will act as Director of Intelligence at Cairo. Parker Bey, who has left El Arish for Cairo, has been replaced there by Ahmed Bey Tewfik.

THE NILE FLOOD.

As our readers will realise from the Nile gauges which we publish to-day, there is so far every reason to be satisfied with the summer water supply. The Blue Nile has carried a good head of water and the result is well shown in the figures of the first five days of the month for Berber, which average 1 m. 054, while in 1905 the average of the corresponding five days was 0.754.

CYPRUS MAIL CONTRACT.

Our Limassol Correspondent writes:—A mail contract has at last been concluded, and the stigma attaching to the Island in having no regular mail service has been removed. The contract has been granted to the Limassol Steamship Co., the subsidy being, it is said, between £4,500 and £5,000. It is to be hoped that the arrangement will work satisfactorily. The Moss Steamship Co. has bought up the old Bell Line, and we shall expect to see the familiar vessels of the latter loading cargo at our ports as before, but with greater regularity.

A Greek vessel, the Irini, now calls every ten days at Limassol, and thence proceeds to Port Said, Alexandria, and Piræus. It should prove a useful additional means of communication between Cyprus and Egypt.

ESBEKIEH GARDENS.

The band of the 1st Battn. Lancashire Fusiliers (by kind permission of Major H. S. Hamilton and officers) will play the following programme in the E-Sbekieh Gardens on Friday, 25th inst., commencing at 9 p.m.:—

March—Mazzantini—Erviti.
Overture—William Tell—Rossini.
Oriental Scene—A Dervish Chorus—Lebek.
Selection—Aida—Verdi.
Valse—Love's Enchantment—Poyor.
Soloists: Cpl. Smith, Bdm. Simpson, Steggall, Bowers and Wiatt.
Song—Egypt—Kummer.
Concertino for Bt. Clarinet op. 26—Weber.
Soloists: Sgt. D. Garside, Cpl. Golding, Bdm. Hobson, Holmes, Regan, Thurban.
Descriptive Piece—Cak, Cak.—Thurban.
Khedivial Anthem.
God Save the King.
E. N. MILES, Bandmaster.

SPORT AND PLAY.

CRICKET.

A.C.C. v. WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.
Played on 19th inst., resulting in a win for the regiment by 108 runs. Scores:—

WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.
Mr. Bull, b. Chichester... 2
" Guy, c. W. E. Peel, b. Maclaren... 0
Capt. Palmer, b. Chichester... 85
Mr. Deans, run out... 51
Corpl. Delabertouche, b. Chichester... 20
Mr. Kay, c. Maclaren, b. W. E. Peel... 12
" Davies, not out... 8
Pte. Charman, c. W. E. Peel, b. Chichester... 12
Mr. Linton, not out... 2
Cpl. Andrews, } did not bat
P. K. Smith, }

Extras... 17

innings declared closed 7 wks... 209

A. C. C.

R. E. Mainprice, b. Deans... 3
R. L. Barnard, b. Charman... 7
F. de Rougemont, c. Delaber, b. Deans... 6
E. T. Peel, b. Charman... 42
W. E. Peel, c. Delaber, b. Bull... 22
S. R. Chichester, c. R. V. b. Bull... 1
J. C. Maclaren, c. Palmer, b. Bull... 9
H. S. Reeve, c. Davis, b. Bull... 0
R. B. McLean, c. Guy, b. Bull... 1
Rav. A. H. Langley, not out... 9
S. J. Dawson, c. R. V. b. Bull... 1
Extras... 1

Total... 102

MORALITY IN EGYPT.

THE BANE OF THE CAPITULATIONS.

"Evangelical" (Cairo) writes:—The following reflections have suggested themselves to me after reading a work by M. de Guerville entitled "New Egypt." In using the above title it should be borne in mind that I am considering a subject quite apart from that of Egyptian morality, which distinction, far from being one without a difference, is a very important one. The moral qualities of the Egyptian people are very ably dealt with by Lane in Chapter XIII. ("Character") of his well known work "Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians," and what he wrote of the inhabitants of this country more than half a century ago equally applies to the natives of the present day, so little do these old-time countries change in so comparatively short a period.

When I use the term "Morality in Egypt" I refer to that of the many foreigners who now live in Egypt or visit the country during the winter season, one phase of which is very prominently dealt with in a book that has of late attracted considerable notice in Europe and in the United States, as well as in Egypt. The American newspapers have been publishing extracts from M. de Guerville's "New Egypt" which you reviewed a few months ago, and one of the leading papers, "The Boston Herald," confesses itself unable to determine if the abandon both of men and women described by the author is an Egyptian characteristic, or if English, French, and American tourists are not responsible for much of the bad odour of Cairo and Alexandria. I may say at once that I think it matter for regret that M. de Guerville showed himself so receptive respecting information of a scandalous nature. There is so much in the book that is of real interest—for example, his description of the Khedive's farming operation,—that it is a pity that it should be disfigured by so much scandalous gossip, which may do harm in many ways, though perhaps it may serve a good purpose in helping to bring into prominence the damage done to the cause of public morality by the continued existence of the Capitulations and the abuses which they, and they alone, render possible.

In spite of Lord Cromer's Report, I see at present no sign of any movement for their modification, either in the direction of a strong expression of public opinion or of official action. Surely it is time that some decided protest was made against the further continued exercise of powers which in the present day could well be dispensed with. It is greatly to be regretted that a keener sense of responsibility is not felt by foreign residents in Egypt. Their nonchalance alone renders possible the existence of such hotbeds of vice as the "Fishmarket" in Cairo and the "Garden" in Alexandria. Such plague spots should be ruthlessly dealt with in the first instance, and their cleaning followed by the resolute suppression of gambling halls, places for the sale of adulterated foreign liquor, and the system of fraud under which inferior brands are sold under forged trade labels. We know what can be done by what is accomplished in the matter of hashish; fortunately for Egypt, hashish smoking is not indulged in by Europeans, so that it does not come under the aegis of the Capitulations and measures for the suppression of the traffic are not hampered by foreign interference.

The general impression left on the mind of the reader of "New Egypt" is that the wonderful prosperity to be seen on every hand in Egypt brings with it, instead of an abatement of immorality, a most undesirable lowering of a standard of public morality that has never been high. If this goes on, and has really attained the proportions assigned to it by M. de Guerville, respectable tourists will shun this country, and wanderers in Bible lands will confine themselves to Palestine, Syria, and other places where vice is not so openly flaunted. On the other hand the road, the gambler, the drunkard will be encouraged to come in order to indulge freely in practices that other countries with their better regulated codes of morality, do all in their power to put a stop to. On every hand we hear of extended arrangements for the conveyance of tourists to Egypt, increased facilities naturally bringing a large number of visitors every succeeding year. Fresh discoveries constantly reveal the grandeur of the bygone ages and bring about the desire to learn more of these mementoes of the past than can be gleaned from the pages of books which in their turn greatly help to whet the appetites of their readers. But if Egypt is to gain the reputation of being a country that is conducive to moral laxity and where a free indulgence of licentiousness is possible, a strong deterring influence will be created against bringing wives and families into such undesirable conditions.

The subject of morality is a large one. It is an accepted axiom that you cannot make a man sober by Act of Parliament. Neither can legislative enactments make a man moral. But while the individual has liberty to formulate his own code of morality and act upon it, the collective action of the community may be so framed that at least it offers no encouragement to vice and removes temptation from the path of the weak. And this is the course that I hope will be adopted by the Egyptian Government when the great impediment to action is cleared from its path and foreigners become subject to the laws of the land in which they sojourn.

NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL

CAIRO.
Built in 1904. Modern House. Splendid situation. Electric Light Lift. Pension P.T. 50. Arrangements for families.
Rooms and Breakfast P.T. 25. — Meals a la Carte 2/6-3/6-11/6-1/2

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Princess Faika Izzet, Lady Willcocks, Boghos Pacha Nubar and Mme. Boghos Pacha Nubar, Osman Bey Cherif and Mme. Osman Bey Cherif, M. and Mme. Michel Salvago, Count and Countess Michel de Zoghbe, and Countess Vve. de Zoghbe are among the many residents leaving for Europe to-day by the North German steamer *Schleswig*, a full list of whose passengers will be found in another column.

Aly Pacha Helmy has been appointed Egyptian member of the State Domains Commission, in succession to Mohamed Pacha Chekib, who has retired.

At its last sitting the Council of Ministers ratified the appointment of Dr. Bain, of the Pasteur Institute, as director of the Anti-Rabic Institute, Cairo.

Kaimakam Moberly Bey, Assistant Commandant of the Cairo City Police, has been transferred as inspector in the Ministry of the Interior.

Bimbashi H. E. Dumbel has been appointed judicial inspector for the Moudiriah of Kassala, and Dr. C. H. Fielding, Sanitary Inspector in the Sudan.

Captain A. E. Glasgow, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, has been granted leave of absence till July 31.

The Shah of Persia has conferred the Order of Shih Khorshid on Anton Bey Sabbagh, of Mansourah.

The visitors staying at the Windsor Hotel, Alexandria, include Mr. and Mrs. Barozzi, Mr. Greig, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Adoue, Capt. and Mrs. Halse, Capt. Franklyn, Capt. Edgorth, Cav. Sbragia, Mr. Marshall, Lt. Kiali, Mrs. Bely, Mr. Ehrlich, Mr. Tabor, Mr. Morice, Mr. Lavis, Mr. L. Paul, Mr. Gorra, Mr. Tothill, Mr. Bentzen, Mr. and Mrs. Royce, Mr. Tarrell, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Pétridi, Mr. Métral, P. Gezzel, Mr. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Mr. H. Jolles, Mr. Nicola, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. Small, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Strong, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Chevalier, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Nakhara, Mr. Orati, Mr. Dorling, Mr. De Zing, Mr. Kanreth, Mr. Stores, Mr. Leander, Mr. Martin, Mr. Dahan, Mr. McNaba, Mr. Nalpas, Mr. George Sason, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Winifred, Mr. Brown, Mr. Backler, Mr. Klementh, Dr. Blyth, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Baldwin.

PASSENGER LISTS.

DEPARTURES.

Per Moss S.S. *Menephthah*, sailed yesterday for Liverpool:—

Mrs. Macdonald and infant, Mr. Vyan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Alderson and infant, Miss Bull, Miss Moore, 2 children and nurse, Mr. G. F. Austick, Mrs. Percival, Miss Percival, 2 children, infant, nurse and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Fairman 3 children and infant, Mrs. Bernard's maid, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, 3 children and infant, Mrs. C. Gonzi and 6 children, Mr. R. Micallef, Mrs. C. Pisani, Mrs. G. Ingloff, Mr. Cauchi, Mr. G. Scirigotti, Mrs. R. J. Moss, maid, 10 men of the Army of Occupation, and 15 deck passengers.

Per S.S. *Schleswig*, leaving Alexandria to-day for Naples and Marseilles:—

Mr. and Mme. Arakel Boy Nubar, Mrs. Geo. B. Alderson, Miss Alderson, Mr. and Mme. Anboiry, Mr. Miltiade A. de Avierino, Mr. and Mme. Joseph Aglion, Mlle Mathilde Assail, Mr. Charles Baehler, Mme. Ernest Brocher, Mr. N. Bastro, Mme S. Bastro, Mr. Bastro jr. Mr. S. Bonan, Mr. V. Botton, Mr. S. Botton, Mme I. Botton, Mlle A. Botton, Mlle I. Botton, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Barker, Mrs. Bordier, Mr. Emile Bertrand, Mr. Bartning, Mlle Agnes Baile, Mr. G. Bauer, Mr. Hofrat Dr. Baensob, Mr. W. Baensch, Mr. and Mme A. Blass, Mr. and Mme M. Berlioz, Mlle S. A. Breniz, Mlle Aline Boillon, Mme Bentom, Mr. Cesar Caprara, Mr. B. Campos, Mr. H. E. Crabbe, Mr. Ferdinand Crast, Mr. T. F. Cjbs, Mr. and Mme Giacomo Conti, M. l'avocat A. Donnalbella, Mme Dries, Mr. H. Dorffinger, Mme Diodovich, Mr. Febars, Mr. Max Fischer, Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Green, Mme Geizer, Mrs. Attiva Galli, Mme Margarette Hess, Mr. and Mme Fritz Hess, Mlle Hubacher, children of Prince Said Halim, and governess, Mr. W. Haydenreich, Mr. Michael Hajeyannis, Mlle E. Hadden, Princess Faika Izzet, Mr. E. Iselin, Mlle Iselin, Mr. and Mme Vita Israel, Mr. and Mme Raptaki Iconomon, Mlle Koechlin, Mr. and Mme H. Kruse, Dr. Kaschke, Mlle A. Kemmler, Mr. E. Kempffler, Professor Dr. Littmann, Major Logan, Mr. Reg. Baumeister von Lipke, Dr. Milton, Mr. Martini, Cav. N. Marciano, Dr. Meyerhof, Miss McCracken, Mr. J. Murat, Boghos Pacha Nubar, Mme Boghos Pacha Nubar, Mr. Zarah Nubar, Mlle Nubar, Mr. A. de Nere Hunf, Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Osman Bey Cherif, Mme Osman Bey Cherif, Mlle Osman Bey Cherif, Mr. and Mme Emil Paravicini, Mme Hermione von Preuschen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Walter Rattig, Mr. and Mme A. Robino, Mme F. Rowlatt, Mr. R. J. Ross, Dr. Rubensohn, Mr. Pericles N. Rossi, Mr. A. Ragheb, Mr. and Mme Michel C. Salvago, Mme Salomon Sasson, Mr. and Mme Edward Sasson, Mr. M. Sarsack, Miss M. Scott, Mrs. M. Schmidt, Mr. L. Schabik, Mr. and Mme Sofoclis Scuridi, Mr. Sultann, Miss Turner, Mr. W. Trapp, Mr. and Mme H. de Vrie, Lady Willcocks, Miss Watkins, Comtesse Vve de Zoghbe, Mlle Joanne de Zoghbe, Comte and Comtesse Michel de Zoghbe, Mr. Zeki Bey, Mr. A. Zuppinger,

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NATAL REVOLT.

PROBABLE EMPLOYMENT OF IMPERIAL TROOPS.

PIETERMARITZBURG, May 22.
General Stephenson has arrived here en route for Zululand in order to study the military operations. His visit is considered significant in view of the probability of the employment of Imperial troops. (Reuter)

DURBAN, May 22.
The columns are making huge hauls of cattle, but the rebels are successfully avoiding encounters. (Reuter)

THE EDUCATION BILL.

THREATENED NONCONFORMIST REVOLT.

LONDON, May 22.
The Government are threatened with the revolt of their Nonconformist supporters if they make concessions in respect of the "Extended Facilities" clause of the Education Bill, for which another influential section of Liberals are pressing. Meetings of the various opposing Liberal groups are constantly being held with a view to exercising pressure on the Government. The measure entered the committee stage yesterday. (Reuter)

TSAR AND DUMA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 22.
The Duma received the President's notification of the Tsar's decision calmly, and agreed that it was the substance of the address which was of importance, and not the manner of delivery. (Reuter)

GREEKS IN ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, May 22.
Owing to the murders of Wallachs by Greek bands in Macedonia, Roumania has expelled 23 Greek doctors and merchants belonging to secret organisations and proposes to subject all Greeks to a special régime. (Reuter)

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

BUDAPEST, May 22.
The Speech from the Throne congratulates itself on the cessation of the misunderstanding. It hopes that all legislators will henceforth act in keeping with the freely expressed will of the country. (Havas)

KAISER AND PRINCE VON BULOW.

BERLIN, May 22.
The Emperor William has written to Prince von Bulow expressing gratitude for his services and hoping that they may long be retained for the benefit of the German Nation. (Reuter)

HOSTAGES LIBERATED.

GIBRALTAR, May 22.
Valiente, the Moorish brigand, has liberated the Gibraltese. (Reuter)

POPE'S CONDITION IMPROVING.

ROME, May 22.
The Pope's condition is improving. His Holiness received several cardinals to-day. (Reuter)

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.

TOKYO, May 22.
The appointment of Baron Komura as Ambassador to Great Britain has been confirmed. (Reuter)

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, May 22.
Cricket. Leeds v. Yorkshire. Yorkshire won by an innings and 103 runs. (Reuter)

The Imperial and International Enquiry Bureau for Travellers.

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Westminster, London, S.W.
Hotels and Rooms recommended.
London, seaside or abroad. Also
Fares and Houses (furnished or
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THE LATE LORD CURRIE.

AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY.

The late Lord Currie began life as a clerk on probation at the Foreign Office in 1854, when he was twenty years of age; he had not long to wait before receiving interesting employment, as, only a couple of years later, he was temporarily attached to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg. In December, 1863, when the dispute between Denmark and Prussia about the Elbe Duchies had reached the acute stage which preceded the outbreak of hostilities, he accompanied Lord Wodehouse to Copenhagen on a special mission to the Danish capital. He remained in the Schleswig-Holstein war, in fact, till the shipwreck of the London Conference, by which a settlement was attempted, returning, however, in June, 1864. In 1867 he assisted in the protocol department at the conference of the Powers, held in London, to settle the status of Luxembourg, which, after the dissolution of the German Confederation, Louis Napoleon had wished to purchase. The meeting resulted in an agreement guaranteeing the neutrality of the Grand Duchy, and requiring the withdrawal of the Prussian garrison. With so thorough a training in the rough waters of diplomacy, it was not surprising that Mr. Currie was in 1876 selected as secretary by the late Marquis of Salisbury during his special embassy to Constantinople to attempt to compose the differences between Turkey and Russia, which had just taken one of their periodic turns for the worse.

Mr. Currie and Mr. M. Corry, afterwards Lord Rowton, were joint secretaries to the British representatives at the momentous deliberations at which the Treaty of San Stefano was recast. He continued to act as Lord Salisbury's private secretary till 1880, and in the meanwhile had charge of the correspondence with regard to Cyprus, which island Lord Beaconsfield had brought back with him in his pocket from Berlin. In 1881 he performed the duties of secretary to the Marquis of Northampton's special mission, which was sent to Spain to invest King Alfonso with the Order of the Garter, and in 1884 he was joint protocolist to the London Conference on Egyptian finances. Sir Philip Currie, as he had now become, was appointed in 1889 to the important position of Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and while in occupation of this post was one of the delegates to whom was referred the settlement of the frontier between Dutch territory and the British Protectorate in Bechuanaland. In January, 1894, Sir Philip was once more at Constantinople, but this time as her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. The position of the British representative, always one of great responsibility and difficulty, was rendered fifty times more so by the stormy events of the ensuing years. Sir Philip Currie was in England during August, 1896, when the seizure of the Ottoman Bank by the Armenian revolutionary committee was succeeded by the slaughter of some five or six thousand of their co-religionists. He returned to find political confusion worse confounded. Armenians and members of the Young Turkey party were being relentlessly hunted down. Efforts to secure something like justice for these unhappy people occupied the attention of the ambassador till the Cretan Question became acute, and other matters were momentarily thrown into the shade by the outbreak, in 1897, of the Greco-Turkish war. Finally, he was in 1898 transferred to Rome. Six months later he was raised to the peerage as Baron Currie, of Hawley, in the county of Southampton. In January, 1903, he retired on a pension.

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

Mr. Consul-General Cameron, in his report on the trade and shipping at Port Said for the past year, states:—
4,116 vessels of a net tonnage of 13,131,105 tons passed through the Canal in 1905, as compared with 4,237 vessels of 13,401,835 tons in 1904, showing a decrease of 121 vessels and 267,730 tons. Of these 4,116 vessels, 2,954 were merchant vessels, 823 mail steamers, 162 warships, transport, and Government-chartered vessels, and 177 ships in ballast. The transit receipts were 11,829,667 fr. as against 115,733,607 fr. in 1904, a decrease of 1,903,940 fr. The mean net tonnage has risen from 1,000 tons in 1871 to 1,500 tons in 1880, to 2,000 tons in 1890, to 2,800 tons in 1900, to 3,163 tons in 1904, and to 3,191 tons in 1905. The mean duration of transit remains about the same, namely, 18 hours for the vessels; but the general effective rate for mail steamers is 15 hours. The use of the electric light is practically universal, amounting to 96 per cent. Out of a total of 4,116 vessels, 2,484 were British, a decrease of 195 as compared with 1904. The British net tonnage was 8,356,940 tons, a decrease of 476,989 tons as compared with 1904. The British percentage in number of vessels is 60.4 and in tonnage 63.6. These figures apply only to the general total, but if we consider only merchant vessels, the British percentages have steadily risen during the last five years, from 67 to 74 per cent. in number and from 71 to 77 per cent. in net tonnage.

During the last four years the German percentage in number of ships has risen from 13 to 14.6 per cent., and their tonnage from 15 to 16 per cent. France, the Netherlands, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Norway combined furnish a total of 19.1 per cent. of the vessels and 18.7 per cent. of the tonnage. While British shipping may be said to be holding its own, the leading German lines of steamers are showing great enterprise. Their mail and passenger ships are increasing in size, their companies appear to be remarkably well managed, and to pay good dividends, and one of them in particular, the Hansa, is constantly represented in this port.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

May.
Wed 23 Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta. Windsor Hotel. Concert by Da Salvo orchestra. 6—12 daily. (Sundays 11—1 also). French Garden. Franco-Italian Festival. 4 and 9. Masserini's Menagerie. Behind G.P.O. Alhambra. Italian operetta company in *The Geisha*. 9. Khedivial Club. Race Lotteries. 9.30. A.S.C. grounds. Second Summer Meeting. 3.30. Sion. Laying of Foundation-stone of New Victoria College. 4.30. British Club. House Committee "At Home." 5—7.30. Khedivial Club. Race Lotteries. 9.30. Mustapha Range. B.R.C. (Alex.) Rapid-Firing Competition and Practice. 2.30. A.S.C. grounds. Second Summer Meeting (second day). 3.30. Z'nia Theatre. Children's Ball. 4. Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30. Gabbary. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30. H.B.M.'s Consulate. General Meeting of subscribers to Seamen's Home. 5. A.L.M. & D.S. Lecture by Mr. R. Williams, F.R.I.B.A., on "Architecture and Progress," in Sailors and Soldiers' Institute. 9.

June.
Thurs. 14 Alexandria Municipality. New Quay Lands. First Public Auction. 10. Thurs. 21 Alexandria Municipality. New Quay Lands. Second Public Auction. 10.

CAIRO.

May.
Wed. 23 Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30. Alcazar Parisien. 9.30. New Theatre Abbas. Variety Entertainment. 9. Fri. 25 Grand Continental Hotel. Annual General Meeting Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Company. 5.30. Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band. Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9. Sat. 26 Grand Continental Hotel. Ordinary General Meeting. George Nungo-vich Egyptian Hotels Co. 4. Sun. 27 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon. Tues. 29 Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9. June.
Mon. 18 Sheppard's. Old Wellingtonians' Dinner. 8.30

Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE.

Siège Social Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Une maison du Caire demande un employé sérieux âgé de 22 à 30 ans connaissant le français et l'anglais, si possible aussi l'arabe. Appointement 8 £ pour début; il faut savoir également écrire à la machine. Une maison de la ville demande un employé comme caissier ou encaisseur, offrant de bonnes références et une garantie de 1000 £. Une maison de Nouveautés (importante) demande un commis aux écritures. Comptable expérimenté ayant des heures disponibles désirant tenir des livres ou donner des leçons à des conditions avantageuses. Bonnes références. Une grande maison anglaise de commerce à Alexandria demande un caissier apprenti connaissant l'anglais. La même maison demande un bon employé connaissant aussi l'anglais pour sa succursale au Caire. Une maison de Nouveautés demande un sous-chef bonnetier. Une grande maison de Nouveautés d'Alexandrie demande un aide-comptable connaissant bien l'allemand. Une autre grande maison de détail demande un employé connaissant très bien le ryon chemiserie et bonneterie, et sachant le français et l'italien. Très belle situation. Une maison de Port-Saï demande un jeune homme connaissant bien le travail de bureau en général, les langues allemande et française, et si possible quelques notions d'anglais; il aurait à assister à l'expédition des bateaux comme "shipping clerk." Deux employés de grande Maison de Banque, disposant de quelques heures par jour, demandant à tenir des livres de commerce. Bonnes références. Un bon placier, au besoin comptable, connaissant le français, l'italien, l'allemand, l'arabe et le turc demande emploi. Caissier comptable connaissant le français, l'anglais, le grec, le turc et l'arménien demande emploi.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21. Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir. Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.



In accordance with an order of His Britannic Majesty's Consul Court Cairo, dated the 5th of April 1906, NOTICE is hereby given that a house situate at Boulac, Sharia el Saptieh e-Gonany No 4 (Limits: North: Sharia e-Gonany el-Gonany, South: the property of H. Assin eff. Shalabi, East: the property of H. Assin eff. Shalabi, West: the property of Ahmed eff. Shalabi) the property of the Estate of the late Giuseppa Debarro, will be sold by public auction and that offers for such purchase will be received at Dr. Alfred Rizzo's Office, Sharia Kasr el-Nil, Mesolaca Building, up to the 3rd of June 1906.

FOR EMMANUEL DEBARRO,
Administrator of the said Estate
ALFRED RIZZO.

27900-31 3

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

NOTICE.

The Administration has the honour to inform the Public that tenders will be received up to noon on the 22nd June 1906, for the purchase of old material lying at Gabbary (Alexandria) in accordance with the conditions and List, of which copy can be obtained at Gabbary Stores (Alexandria) and at Boulac Central Stores, Cairo, against payment of L.E. 0.100 m/m.

Tenders must be accompanied by a stamped paper of 30 m/m. and be addressed by registered post to

The General Manager,
Egyptian State Railways,
Cairo.

and in double envelopes, the inner bearing the following inscription: "Tender for old material."

The Administration is not bound to accept the highest or any tender and reserves to itself the right of dividing the sale.

Cairo 19th May 1906. 27975-2-1

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'à partir du 25 mai courant, l'horaire d'ouverture du Bureau Télégraphique de Karine sera modifié comme suit: de 8 h. a.m. à 12 h. (midi), et de 2 h. p.m. à 8 h. p.m.

Le Caire, le 21 Mai 1906. 27981-2-1

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer et des Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'à partir du 25 Mai courant, l'horaire d'ouverture du Bureau Télégraphique de Goz ire, à Assouan, sera de 8 h. a.m. à 5 h. p.m. sans interruption.

Le Caire, le 21 Mai 1906. 27982-2-1

Municipalite d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de canalisation depuis le Rond Point de la Compagnie des Eaux, jusqu'aux Prisons de Hadra.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 25 (vingt-cinq).

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau Central Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 5 juin 1906.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour Travaux de canalisation depuis le Rond-Point de la Cie. des Eaux jusqu'aux Prisons de Hadra."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 5 juin 1906 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur,
(Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.

Alexandrie, le 21 mai 1906 27978-3-2

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IMPROVED COMPOUND ENGINES.

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The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather

ROSE'S
LIME JUICE

CORDIAL.

Insist on having ROSE'S in the original embossed bottles and not one of its many spurious imitations which are made either from lemon juice or are conspicuous by the absence of the pure juice of the lime fruit.

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Renowned Arsenical ferruginous waters for baths and drinking cure. Highly recommended as a cure for Anæmia, Skin, Ladies' and Nervous Troubles, Rheumatism, Malaria, etc.

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MACKEY & Co...	Glasgow	Lagavulin, White Horse Collar and other Whiskies.
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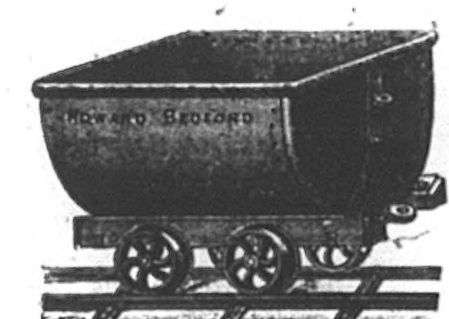
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TURNTABLES

AND

SWITCHES.

J. & F. HOWARD, BEDFORD, ENGLAND. 26-1

NOTES FROM CYPRUS.

WEATHER AND HARVEST.

LAND ALLOTMENT COMPANY'S OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Larnaca, May 14.

There has been an unusual amount of grey, cloudy weather for some time past and a rainfall, rather exceptional for the time of year, has been experienced over the greater part of the island during the last few weeks. The barley harvest has consequently, to some extent, been interfered with, but a good quantity is now on the threshing floors. The Government steam threshing machine will shortly commence operations. Two steam threshers have just been imported by the Anglo-Egyptian Land Allotment Co.

The proceedings of this company have been, for some time past, the topic of conversation and have been followed with great interest by all classes of the community. For the first time during its more recent history Cyprus finds herself being exploited and opened up by capitalists, and whatever may be the ultimate outcome, there can be no doubt that during the last few months those who have had eligible properties for sale have, many of them, been able to dispose of them at first-rate figures. Those properties, which have passed into the hands of the company, are now to be developed, and I hear that large consignments of up-to-date agricultural machinery and tools are now on their way. This introduction of modern implements of husbandry is just what is required to enable the native peasant to reform his present primitive methods.

The Government is not in the best position for conducting trade operations, and beyond keeping a small stock of such implements and recommending their use and demonstrating their advantages by employing them on their own lands, they cannot well go. A few wealthy farmers can do much more than the Government to familiarize the natives with such tools, and Cyprus may feel grateful to the Land Allotment Co. for what it is doing in this respect.

Properties Acquired.

Among the properties acquired by it is that belonging to the Eastern and Colonial Association at Colossai. This property, which is about 700 acres in extent, has the two great advantages of having an excellent water supply, and of being within 7 miles of Larnaca port. The association has been actively engaged during the last few years in transplanting carob trees and olive trees; also in planting mulberry trees, and these all present a very flourishing appearance. It was somewhat of an experiment to transplant the carob trees, but it has proved eminently successful; the failures being only about 3% to 5% among some thousands. Several of the trees are now grafted. The association has also turned its attention lately to sericulture, and has been successful in raising fairly large numbers of worms and in obtaining a good yield of cocoons. This is an industry that is particularly adaptable to Cyprus, and I trust that the change of ownership will stimulate it still more and lead to its further extension in that neighbourhood.

Cases of Rabies.

Some cases of rabies have been recently reported in the island. A notice has therefore been issued by the Municipality of Nicosia calling upon all owners of dogs to keep them under control and to give them collars, and intimating that all ownerless dogs found straying will be poisoned by the Municipal authorities and Police. The notice is in force till the 31st May.

Dance at English Club.

On the 12th instant a dance was given by the small English community and the officers of the Inniskillings at the English Club.

On the same day a Gymkhana was held on the Polo Ground, Nicosia, which drew a number of entries and attracted a large gathering. The afternoon was the finest for some time past.

Commissioner's House Burnt.

A fire broke out last week at Asprokremno, the Troodos residence of Mr. C. Wodehouse, Commissioner of Paphos. A considerable portion of the house was burnt down, but fortunately some of the furniture was saved.

Expulsion of Jews.

The Legislative Council ended their labours on the 4th instant. Notice has been given that a law is to be introduced in the next session by a native member, to provide for the expulsion of Jews from Cyprus and to prohibit their entry into the island. Its provisions are medieval in their ferocity.

Hotels for Tourists.

Rumours continue to be heard of the erection of hotels throughout the island. When these are established and tourists are swarming here we may expect to see a sharp rise in the price of commodities generally, which have already more than doubled their value in some instances of recent years. How those with fixed incomes, Government officials and others, will then manage to exist at all, unless their incomes or salaries are considerably increased, is a problem. Indeed, it is a very serious one at the present time.

Personal.

Captain A. H. Young, C.M.G., who is shortly leaving Cyprus on appointment as Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, is now on leave in the island. Colonel Gore is acting as Chief Secretary.

Mr. C. M. Georgiades, of the Chief Secretary's Office, has been appointed Traffic Manager of the Cyprus Government Railways.

THE COTTON WORM.

INTERESTING NOTE.

The following is the text of a note by the Entomologist of the Khedivial Agricultural Society on the Egyptian Cotton "Boll Worm." (Barias Insulana, Boisduval):—

This pest annually causes very serious loss to the cotton crop during the months of August, September and October, by boring into the young flower buds and the ripening bolls, causing them to die or to open prematurely, the result being that the fibre does not mature properly.

During the past season it has been estimated that the loss from the ravages of this insect has been considerably more than one million pounds sterling; it is therefore evident that the question of the bollworm is a most important one, and merits the close attention of all engaged in the cultivation of cotton in this country. The following brief account of this pest has been written with a view to awakening the interest of the cultivators, and enlightening them with regard to its life-history and habits. The short descriptions will also enable them to recognise the species.

DESCRIPTION, LIFE HISTORY, AND HABITS.

The parent of the bollworm is a small moth, known scientifically as *Barias insulana*, Boisduval, which has the following appearance:—Wing expanse 22mm. Head, fore part of body (thorax), and forewings, bright peasegreen in colour. Hind wings white. Hind part of body silvery grey in colour.

There is another form of this species which has the head, thorax and forewings yellow in colour.

These moths may frequently be found at rest on the leaves of cotton plants, or they may be seen on the wing when disturbed by a person walking through a cotton field.

The female moth lays a small, round, blueish-green egg on the boll, generally in one of the grooves near the apex. As a rule only one egg is laid on a boll, but a single female is capable of producing over two hundred eggs. Oviposition also takes place on the young flower-buds. After three or four days the egg hatches and gives rise to a small caterpillar or bollworm which measures only just over 1mm.; consequently it is very easily overlooked at this stage. After emerging from the egg the young bollworm bores its way into the boll through a tiny hole. Having gained an entrance it feeds for a few days on the inside of the shell, but as it grows older and larger it makes its way to the seeds and devours their contents. The fibre or cotton is also bitten and stained by the excrement of bollworm, so that it is quite spoiled. The effect of the attack on the bolls differs according to their size and age. If a very young bud or boll is attacked, the involucre opens wide and the bud finally dies and falls from the plant, but before death takes place the larva leaves the bud and proceeds to attack a healthy one. When a large or medium sized green boll is invaded by a bollworm it opens prematurely and the fibre does not spread out, but remains in a matted lock. The bolls can be easily recognized, and if they are examined carefully, the hole by which the bollworm entered can be seen. Sometimes a boll which has been attacked does not open at all and turns to a bright red or reddish-brown colour; these are the bolls known as "Mabroom." When examined they will be seen to have been pierced by a bollworm. The presence of a bollworm in a green boll can be detected by the round hole in the shell of the boll, and by the quantity of excrement, thrown out by the larva, which collects around the entrance. Before the bollworm becomes full-grown it may destroy several bolls or buds. The mature bollworm is very characteristic, and can readily be identified by anyone who will take the trouble to cut open an infested green boll.

The larva is about 15mm. long, and is of a reddish-brown or greenish colour with pale dark markings. The body is covered with numerous fleshy spike-like prominences which are longest and most conspicuous near the head. This character enables this larva to be distinguished from all other species of larvae found on cotton.

To reach maturity the bollworm requires about fifteen days; it then leaves the boll and spins a small cocoon of white or brown coloured silk between the side of the boll and the involucre, or on other parts of the plant. The cocoon is somewhat boat-shaped and inside it the larva turns to the pupa which is approximately 9mm to 10mm in length.

After ten days or a fortnight the pupa gives rise to the adult moth which, if a female, will again lay eggs on the cotton, and thus give rise to another generation of bollworms.

There are a large number of generations of this insect during the cotton season. The first generation, which is a very small one, appears on the cotton at the end of May and the beginning of June. The females which give rise to these first bollworms lay their eggs on the terminal shoots for a distance of from one to three inches. The leaves on the invaded shoot drop and the whole of the attacked portion finally dies and turns black. When the flower buds and bolls appear they are attacked in preference to the shoots.

By September and October the bollworm, which has been breeding in cotton since the end of May, is naturally very numerous and causes very serious injury. At this time fogs are very prevalent and all the damage that the bollworm causes hitherto has been attributed to them. This idea is quite incorrect, as any one can verify for himself if he will examine the bolls which are supposed to have been damaged by fog. In the great majority of cases these bolls have been pierced by bollworm. The attack can be recognized from the round hole in the shell, and tunnels will also have been partially or entirely devoured.

During the winter the bollworm feeds on any cotton which has been left standing in the field, also on second shoots of "ti" and "Bamia." The garden hibiscus also affords a food plant to this species during the winter, the bollworms feeding inside the buds.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

ARABIC NAMES IN SERAPION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—Those of your readers interested in Arabic learning and literature will desire to peruse a new treatise by Dr. Pierre Guigues, of the Faculty of Medicine of Beyrouth, upon "Les noms Arabes dans Sérapion: Liber de Simplicii Medicina," published by the Paris Imprimerie Nationale. This Serapion, called "the Younger," flourished in the 12th century and his work was translated and printed at Venice in 1497. Probably this Latin translation was from a Hebrew version of the Arabic original. The Latin translation of Arabic terms is most barbarous, and the tracing back of them to the original Semitic names by Dr. Guigues is an example of pains and erudition. They are chiefly titles of plants, minerals and animals, but many of them are recognisable in modern Arabic and are used by Eastern pharmacists. Dr. Guigues examines some 550 names, giving a complete Arabic index and commentary on each of much value.

JOSEPH OFFORD.

LOWER EGYPT CHAPLAINCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you please insert in the "Gazette" the following list of subscriptions and donations received in response to an appeal on behalf of the Lower Egypt Chaplaincy. Funds are still urgently required and any further subscriptions or donations may be sent to Mr. W. C. E. Smith, Mansourah.

FRED. T. MURDOCH
Hon. Treas.
W. C. E. SMITH, Churchwardens.
Hon. Sec.

1906.				
Jan.	1	Cash offertories...	L.E.	7 610
Febr.	12	G. L. Bailey...	"	500
March	4	Church Tintah...	"	17 269
"	26	Earl of Cromer...	"	1 950
"	28	P. W. Carver, don.	"	2 —
"	28	P. W. Carver, ann. sub.	"	1 —
"	29	G. T. Brooke...	"	4 875
"	29	T. O. Mullings...	"	2 925
"	30	S. H. Carver, ann. sub.	"	1 —
April	1	W. C. E. Smith...	"	5 —
"	1	Mrs. MacLaren...	"	0 975
"	2	G. H. Morrison...	"	2 925
"	5	Thomas Hood...	"	1 —
"	12	Anonymous...	"	10 —
"	12	Judge Percival...	"	1 950
"	12	Wakeman Long...	"	4 —
"	12	W. D. Roberts...	"	1 950
"	13	Assouan Church...	"	4 875
"	13	J. Dennis...	"	2 —
"	14	Mrs. H. G. Finlaison...	"	5 —
"	14	K. C. Hopkins...	"	2 925
"	14	G. L. Bailey...	"	0 500
"	14	R. W. Brigstocke...	"	0 500
"	14	G. A. S. More...	"	0 500
"	14	L. Hewitt...	"	0 500
"	14	E. S. G. Bird...	"	0 500
"	14	D. S. Corlett...	"	0 500
"	14	G. M. P. Foggo...	"	0 500
"	14	L. R. Wallace...	"	3 900
"	23	C. W. Green...	"	5 000
"	28	Dr. Ekins...	"	1 950
"	30	Mr. & Mrs. F. T. Murdoch...	"	6 825
"	30	James Templeton...	"	4 875
"	30	T. McQueen...	"	2 —
May	7	A. W. Murdoch...	"	0 975
"	13	J. E. Bridges...	"	1 —
"	16	Mr. and Mrs. J. Carr...	"	2 925
"	16	Offertories...	"	6 674

Cash paid in National Bank of Egypt, Mansourah ... L.E. 121 353

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA
Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.

Direction of wind...	N.E.
Force of Anemometer...	32
State of Sea...	Slight
Barometer corrected...	761.3
Evaporation...	1.6 clouded
State of Clouds...	5.5
During 24 hours	
Max. Temp. in the shade...	25.5
Min. do. do. in shade...	19
Humidity of the air...	92
Heat of the sun...	46
Moon rises 5.10 a.m.	
sets 6.55 p.m.	

OTHER STATIONS.
OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind.	Temp.	State of Sea.
Port Said...	37	19	Merowe...	43
Suez...	32	18	Atbara...	—
Helwan...	34	20	Shakin...	—
Ghiseh...	34	16	Khartoum...	45
Assouan...	41	18	Wad Medani...	43
Assouan...	35	23	Dessin...	43
Wady Halfa...	19	21		27

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind.	Temp.	State of Sea.
Trieste...	753.2	Almost calm.	16	Calm
Malta...	753.1	Moder.	18	Slight
Bombay...	756.3	Light	26	Very slight
Athens...	757.3	Calm	25	Very slight
Lima...	754.2	Almost calm	24	Very slight

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.
May 1 First Quarter	9.7 p.m.	5.13
" Full Moon	4.19 p.m.	5.7
" 16 Last Quarter	9.3 a.m.	5.2
" 23 New Moon	10.1 a.m.	4.58
" 31 First Quarter	9.34 a.m.	4.55

Rear-Admiral Hichborn Praises Pe-ru-na.



ADMIRAL'S WORDS CARRY WEIGHT.

REAR-ADMIRAL HICHBORN is one of the best known admirals of our navy. His statement concerning Peruna will have much weight as it goes out into the world. What he says is echoed by many other naval officers of high standing.

WHAT THE ADMIRAL SAYS.

Philip Hichborn, Rear-Admiral United States Navy, writes from Washington, D. C., as follows:

"After the use of Peruna for a short period, I can now cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy to any one who is in need of an invigorating tonic."—Philip Hichborn.

AN EVERPRESENT FOE.

The soldier and the sailor are especially subject to catarrh in some form or phase.

Exposed as they are to constant changes, subject as they are to various vicissitudes, and all kinds of climate, wet and dry, night and day, they find catarrh to be their most insidious and everpresent foe.

In the barracks and on the field, Peruna is equally efficacious.

Taken in time, it will absolutely prevent catching cold.

PE-RU-NA AN ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC.

After a cold has become established, Peruna will break it up quicker than any other remedy known to man.

Even after a cold has become settled in some organ of the body Peruna can be relied upon to promptly dispel it. Peruna will cure catarrh, whether acute or chronic, but a few doses taken in the first stages of the disease will be more effective than when the disease has become chronic.

If you suffer from catarrh in any form, do not neglect it. Take Peruna at once. Delays in such matters are dangerous.

For special directions everyone should read "THE ILLS OF LIFE," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. HARTMAN can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

E. DEL-MAR,
Alexandria, Egypt.

NILE GAUGE READINGS.

MAY 1905-1906.

Date.	ROSAIRES.		DUEIM.		KHARTOUM.		BERBER.		HALFA.		ASSOUAN, U.S.		ASSOUAN D.S.		ASSOUAN GAUGE.	
	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906.	19 5	1906.
1	—	11.55	0.16	—	—	0.33	0.77	1.05	1.09	1.44	106.04	106.19	84.40	85.06	0.11	1.16
2	—	11.50	0.14	—	—	0.30	0.75	1.04	1.11	1.42	105.93	106.11	84.68	85.06	0.23	1.16
3	—	11.50	0.14	—	—	0.30	0.76	1.02	1.10	1.40	105.80	106.04	84.65	85.06	0.22	1.16
4	—	11.45	0.14	—	—	0.28	0.79	1.04	1.06	1.36	105.83	106.00	84.69	84.97	0.23	1.12
5	—	11.40	0.14	—	—	0.25	0.80	1.02	1.04	1.34	105.79	105.97	84.67	84.96	0.22	1.12
6	—	11.36	0.14	—	—	0.24	0.80	—	1.04	1.32	105.70	105.96	84.74	84.82	1.2	1.5
7	—	11.22	0.14	—	—	0.33	0.77	—	1.02	1.30	105.61	105.98	84.72	84.74	1.1	1.2
8	—	11.30	0.14	—	—	0.35	0.71	—	1.02	1.30	105.56	105.97	84.60	84.70	0.20	1.0
9	—	11.20	0.13	—	—	0.35	0.70	—	1.00	1.30	105.52	105.96	84.58	84.57	0.19	0.18
10	—	11.20	0.13	—	—	0.26	0.70	—	1.00	1.30	105.49	106.01	84.58	84.50	0.18	0.15
11	—	11.30	0.12	—	—	0.24	0.70	—	1.02	1.30	105.43	106.01	84.61	84.65	0.20	0.22
12	—	11.15	0.10	—	—	0.24	0.71	—	1.04	1.27	105.36	106.00	84.68	84.71	0.23	1.0
13	—	11.11	0.10	—	—	0.23	0.70	—	1.05	1.22	105.30	105.97	84.72	84.75	1.1	1.2
14	—	11.10	0.10	—	—	0.23	0.67	—	1.02	1.20	105.23	105.94	84.71	84.76	1.1	1.3
15	—	11.06	0.10	—	—	0.22	0.70	—	1.02	1.20	105.17	105.90	84.69	84.76	0.23	1.3
16	—	11.07	0.11	—	—	0.21	0.71	—	1.01	1.18	105.06	105.85	84.67	84.76	0.23	1.3
17	—	11.12	0.11	—	—	0.17	0.73	—	1.00	1.16	104.94	105.83	84.50	84.75	0.17	1.3
18	—	Waiting	0.12	—	—	0.14	0.73	—	1.00	1.16	104.95	105.79	84.50	84.76	0.15	1.3
19	—	11.15	0.12	—	—	0.20	0.75	—	0.98	1.16	104.90	105.65	84.49	84.75	0.15	1.3
20	—	—	0.12	—	—	0.20	0.73	—	0.97	1.18	104.87	105.89	84.48	84.91	0.14	1.9
21	—	—	0.12	—	—	0.74	—	—	0.98	1.10	104.04	—	84.48	84.90	0.14	—
22	—	—	0.12	—	—	0.76	—	—	0.97	—	104.80	—	84.57	—	0.16	—
23	—	—	0.12	—	—	0.79	—	—	0.97	—	104.68	—	84.59	—	0.19	—
24	—	—	0.13	—	—	0.77	—	—	0.97	—	104.62	—	84.57	—	0.18	—
25	—	—	0.13	—	—	0.77	—	—	0.96	—	104.54	—	84.60	—	0.20	—
26	—	—	0.12	—	—	0.76	—	—	0.95	—	104.47	—	84.60	—	0.20	—
27	—	—	0.12	—	—	0.76	—	—	0.94	—	104.40	—	84.60	—	0.19	—
28	—	—	0.12	—	—	0.72	—	—	0.95	—	104.28	—	84.57	—	0.18	—
29	—	—	0.13	—	—	0.70	—	—	0.96	—	104.21	—	84.52	—	0.16	—
30	—	—	0.13	—	—	0.70	—	—	0.95	—	104.16	—	84.50	—	0.15	—
31	—	—	0.14	—	—	0.74	—	—	0.96	—	104.12	—	84.50	—	0.15	—

THE SULTAN AND EGYPT.

HOME PRESS ON THE SETTLEMENT.

The announcement that the Sultan had acceded to the British demands was received with great satisfaction by the Press at home, and the success of Sir Edward Grey's diplomacy is the subject of general congratulation; at the same time the hand of Lord Cromer is thoroughly recognised, by those who know Egypt. We append a few of the leading comments:—

"TIMES."

The Sultan, who is a man of great shrewdness, when he allows his powers of judgment fair play, can hardly fail to draw some useful conclusions from the signal and conspicuous failure of his foolish attempt to "bluff" this country. He is much too clear-sighted not to realize how complete and humiliating that failure has been, and how serious is the blow which it must inflict upon his prestige, not only in Egypt, but throughout the Mahomedan world. He must bitterly regret by this time that he flung down to us a challenge which he has been compelled to withdraw, and that he has demonstrated in this way that in no circumstances can it be well for discontented Mahomedans to put their trust in him. No ingenuity can hide from them the fact that he has tried a fall with England, and that he has been badly worsted in it. Some of them at Cairo, who occupy very high stations, were undoubtedly encouraged by his agents, and even by his High Commissioner, to take part in very dangerous intrigues. They now find themselves deserted, and it may be that when the whole story has been unravelled, they will discover that the interests of his confederates are the very last matter with which Abdul Hamid concerns himself, when he is in difficulties himself. Now that the hot fit is over, he must perceive that, if he were to persist in meddling in Egypt, he might indeed cause us some trouble, but that, when that trouble was over, it is not we who would have left Egypt for good. We are content to recognize his nominal suzerainty so long as he does not attempt to use it as an engine to undermine the British occupation. But if he were to provoke a conflict, it is the shadow, and not the substance, which would disappear in the struggle. There is another consequence of this episode on which he cannot reflect with satisfaction. He has demonstrated that no Power was ready to back his quarrel, while not only France, but Russia, France's ally, warmly supported our attitude against him. That is a phenomenon which he may ponder with advantage.

Referring to the evil influence exercised by Izzet Pasha, the "Times" says: Nothing has done more to hurt the larger interests of the Ottoman Empire, as the more sagacious of the Turkish statesmen themselves recognize, than the disastrous influence which ignorant and ambitious favourites like Izzet Pasha have acquired over foreign affairs. It is eminently desirable, both in the true interests of Turkey and in the interests of those European Powers who really wish her well, that this influence should be destroyed. The remedy is in the hands of the Ambassadors at Constantinople and of their Governments.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH."

The result is a signal reassertion of the reality of British power in the heart of the East; it is a blow which cuts through the web of pan-Islamic intrigue, which had recently begun to threaten the vital interests of every European Power with a Mahomedan dominion; it is a warning, to all whom it may concern, that a new spirit has been established in this country, in spite of all superficial signs to the contrary; and that party changes have become powerless at last to weaken the unity and determination of British policy when there is a question of defending the interests of this Empire against foreign aggression; and the effect will be felt throughout the whole of Islam. It is a further cry than the Sultan and his mischievous advisers had reckoned on, from Algiers to Sinai.

Henceforth, England in Egypt stands on guard for two purposes. Placing the peninsula of Sinai and a hundred miles of the northern wilderness between the Suez Canal and the new and formidable machinery for mobilisation with which the Ottoman Empire will be ultimately provided, she protects her position as the greatest of all Mahomedan Powers, and defends the rights conferred upon her by the unsurpassed works of constructive statesmanship which she has accomplished singlehanded in the interests of the Egyptian people. Secondly, the British régime upon the Nile is a new guarantee for the interests of civilisation at large in the pan-Islamic sphere—for the safety of the Mahomedan Empire of France, and of the Moslem territories of the Tsar. Our role in Egypt is now the keystone which could

not be dislodged without ruin to the whole fabric of Western influence on the further shores of the Mediterranean, and throughout the Asiatic East. British sea-power runs through the centre of the pan-Islamic world, dividing that vast sphere into two halves. It is useless for Yildiz to dream of reconquering Cairo, as of replanting the Crescent upon Gibraltar, where it once waved; and the Sultan has learned nothing from the Tabah dispute, if he has not learned that a continued attempt to work against this country can only end in provoking a worse reagent than the punishment he has narrowly avoided, and in bringing the whole elaborate fabric of his late policy to the ground.

"STANDARD."

In standing still upon our diplomatic rights it must not be supposed that we have inflicted an unnecessary humiliation upon the Sultan. To the mind of Oriental statescraft there is no shame in yielding to compulsion, whereas Abdul Hamid and his Ministers would have thought themselves disgraced if they had listened to mere reason and justice. They had been playing for a diplomatic triumph as well as for a territorial aggrandisement. If Great Britain had not both made a display of overpowering naval force, and convinced them that it meant to use its strength, they would have magnified their success throughout the Moslem world, and would also have proceeded to carry out their aggressive schemes against the Khedivate. The design was quite well understood by Lord Cromer, who has once again proved his patience and tact in dealing with Orientals. He waited until the Sultan's agents had put themselves clearly and demostably in the wrong. The occupation of the Tabah district was an indefensible violation of the territory which we are pledged to protect, and the clandestine removal of boundary stones and telegraph poles was just such an act of trickery as destroys what might have been vamped up into a plausible case.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

It was essential to us that the Sultan should not take advantage of any vagueness as to the exact line to "jump the claim" to Tabah and to insinuate further claims over the Sinaitic Peninsula. It is essential that Egypt shall retain her hold over the Peninsula and the desert. But, subject to these main objects, it is comparatively immaterial whether the line is drawn a few miles to the east or a few miles to the west. What we seek is a definite boundary recognised by all parties which will prevent these encroachments in future and enable us to watch the progress of the Hejaz Railway without the constant apprehension that it will suddenly be given a sinister strategical aspect by unauthorised attempts to push a branch line across the desert. We are told this morning that the Porte, being headed off in this direction, will show greater zeal than ever in extending the main line south into Arabia towards Medina and Mecca. Let us say again that we have no hostility towards this enterprise. On the contrary, as a Mahomedan Power, we are friendly to any effort which makes it easier for the pilgrims to reach Mecca; and it is greatly to be desired that the experts who enlarge on this subject in London newspapers will be careful to give no handle to fanatics, in Cairo or elsewhere, whose object it is to represent us as hostile to the pilgrimage.

EGYPTIANS AND TURKS.

The bulk of the Egyptian population have become far too prosperous under British rule, and remember far too well the oppressions of the old régime, to desire that we should make way for the Turk. Egypt, again, is too near Syria, and there are too large a number of Syrian immigrants for the Egyptian population to have any illusions as to what government under Turkish influences means. But though we are convinced that the Egyptians themselves will never try to substitute Turkish for British rule, we must not forget that they are essentially a passive people, and that their attitude is always to accept any ruler who can get himself into the saddle. It is probably a safe rule never to expect gratitude from subject races; but even if the Egyptians felt gratitude for what we have done for them, we may be sure that they would not show it by resisting the Turks. They would regret us when we had gone, but they would not lift a finger to prevent our expulsion. Therefore, small and contemptible as is the Turkish faction in Cairo, and unwilling as the Egyptians would be to be despoiled by the Turks, we shall no doubt be wise to take security that the Sultan shall not have an emissary in Cairo whose main business is to undermine our position. The Sultan, in our opinion, should be told that he must withdraw the High Commissioner, and that if he refuses to do this, we shall have to reconsider the whole of those nominal relations in which Egypt stands to the Turkish Empire. ("The Spectator.")

EGYPTIAN MUMMIES.

AMERICAN FAKES.

NO GENUINE EGYPTIAN DEAD MAN IN AMERICA.

A LIMA MAN'S SCHEME.

LOS ANGELES, (CAL.)

"There is not a single Egyptian mummy in the United States, not even excepting the famous 'mummies' for which the Smithsonian Institution has paid thousands of dollars. I make this statement from 30 years of experience with the relics, curios and monstrosities of the museums of the world, and will accept any challenge backed by money to prove it."

In his sombre laboratory at 525 South Spring street, Professor J. E. Fisher made the above startling statement. Professor Fisher has long been supposed to be a clever taxidermist, a naturalist, anatomist and maker of wax figures—nothing more.

He is getting old, is this cunning imitator of the dead, and he consents to betray himself to his fellow men.

He is not ashamed of his calling. He reasons that, as he never exhibited his work, and has never conducted a museum, he is innocent of obtaining money under false pretences. The museum proprietor, says Professor Fisher, is guilty.

SCIENTISTS DECEIVED.

Until now many learned scientists, naturalists and savants have laboured under the sweet delusion that much which they have seen is genuine, and even after reading the confessions of the professor they may continue to doubt his story. His mummies and many other manufactured freaks are to-day on exhibition as genuine and original in the National Museum of France, in the London Strand Museum, and in numerous other national exhibition halls of the Old World.

Professor Fisher in the manufacture of the Egyptian mummy uses human teeth—frequently procured from dentists—and human bones—procured from surgical colleges. With this genuine frame for a ground work, he manufactures the dried and wrinkled "flesh" (a perfect imitation of the Egyptian embalmer's effect) from the actual basis of carnal substances.

A real mummy, when chemically analyzed, resolves to a basis of animal glucose. In order that his work may stand this test, he employs that basis, using glucose and cotton batting, thus defying scientific scepticism, should it exist, in this particular. The cotton, under any alchemic acid, leaves the material atomic ingredient of skin and tissue, which is nothing more than the base substance of clay. Here again a test fails to detect the fraud.

STAND EVERY TEST.

From the various abattoirs he procures such entrails and other organs as can be preserved by his process of embalming, and then shapes them so they will conform to human organs. There is a nothing lacking in his mummies. Though a creation of cotton, glucose and papier maché, they stand every conceivable test.

Professor Fisher learned the secrets of his weird art in far Berlin, where, as a taxidermist, he became well known to the naturalists of Germany. He is the man who superintended the mounting of the famous elephant Jumbo.

Professor Fisher supplies many of the greatest freaks of mummies sold and exhibited by the world's dealers. Who has not seen "the pug dog child, born in Cleveland, Ohio, and the elephant child," and the "alligator-boy," and the "family of mummified Aztecs," exhibited all over America as having been unearthed in the ancient ruins of Anahuac? None of these things have ever existed, declares the professor, and he admits having created and sold them to the men who are still reaping harvests from their exhibitions. The "mermaid," the giant "Newfoundland octopus," exhibited at the world's fair—these are other of his freak productions, every one of which endures the test of acid, fire and water.

NO GENUINE MUMMIES.

"You ask me," he said, "if I believe there are any genuine mummies in America. I have seen them all, and I say emphatically, there are none. There are no mummies in Egypt except of the royal family, for others could not afford the embalming process used to the last art."

While in the Smithsonian institution at Washington, said Professor Fisher to the writer, "I saw countless mummified objects and curios, freaks and wax relics which I recognized as of my own handiwork. The metallic quilt and the saddle supposed to have been the property of Napoleon, now exhibited in the Louvre in Paris, are others of my works."

"I manufacture old flint-lock guns, swords, Indian, Persian, Chinese, Japanese, Egyptian and old-world relics, pottery, vases, urns, quoits, spears, heads, bracelets, and Sansarit and Hebrew parchments of genuine papyrus."

THE OHIO PETRIFIED MAN.

"In Lima, Ohio, a few years ago, a man came to me one night and asked for a perfect petrified man—one that would endure all tests. It was buried just below the surface of the ground. The discovery of the supposed-to-be petrified man by a ploughman resulted. Great was the excitement. Perhaps you remember about it. The papers were full of it: scientists and professors from all over the land hastened to the scene of the discovery and never was a collection of people so badly fooled."

THE NATIVE'S TEETH.

WHY ARE THEY SO GOOD?

The European in Egypt conscious of the scrupulous use of his own tooth-brush and the almost astronomical regularity of his visits for inspection to his dentist, can scarcely fail to be struck by the lamentable contrast between his own teeth and those of the happy-go-lucky Berber servant whom he employs. Needless to say, explanations of a fact so striking have not been lacking: they have been, however, more abundant than adequate. The popular explanation is of great interest, because it introduces us at once to a biological controversy of which the popular explainer is perhaps scarcely cognizant. It is commonly said that our teeth are "degenerate." Whereas the savage uses his, we have invented various modes of cooking and selection of food, not to mention the knife and fork, which render our teeth more or less superfluous. The consequence is that they have fallen into comparative disuse. Effects of this disuse are transmitted, from generation to generation of civilised peoples, and so the phrase is justified that our teeth are degenerate. But the biologist retorts that to accept this explanation is to make a quite unwarrantable assumption. He denies in toto that the effects of disuse are transmissible by inheritance—Lamarck, Spencer, and Darwin notwithstanding—and his arguments are so strong that we are compelled, or all but compelled, to believe him. In so far as teeth are concerned, there can be no doubt that he is absolutely right. The Lamarckian explanation of the bad teeth of civilised man must be rejected, even if it leaves us anchorless. Better no theory than a bad one.

The natural selectionist would say that what cannot be explained on Lamarckian principles is readily capable of explanation by him. He would say that in former days good teeth were of use in the struggle for existence, and that they therefore tended to be selected, whilst persons possessing bad teeth tended to die young and childless. It would be assumed in such an explanation that there are inborn and therefore transmissible tendencies to have good or bad teeth. Such an explanation does very well in a thousand cases, but it really counts for very little in the present instance.

As in the case of the asserted degeneracy of the national physique, we are led to the much more hopeful proposition that the badness of our teeth does not depend upon inborn characters at all, but for each individual is a consequence of his individual circumstances during his existence as an individual. In other words, the general rule is, on this much more probable doctrine, that at birth we all have a pretty fair start in the matter of teeth. We do not inherit the defect of decay in our parents' teeth, nor are our own teeth likely to be the worse because our parents have allowed the ooke and the knife to do part of the work which a savage would have done with his teeth. Is there, then, any particular direction to which we may turn for the environmental factors which determine the lamentable state of the average civilized mouth? Before attempting to answer this question it is well to realise the immediate cause of dental decay.

A tooth decays simply because acids are produced in the mouth, which act chemically upon, and thereby dissolve the salts, mainly of lime, which constitute the enamel covering of the tooth. Now, the characteristic secretions of the mouth are not acid, but very definitely alkaline, as might well be expected. The acids which destroy our teeth are not to be found, again, in the food; they are the products, with the rarest exceptions, of bacteria. This is a comparatively recent and, of course, a capital discovery. The conclusion would appear to be that we must adopt a system of antisepsis. In this belief, the present writer's teeth, like those of every one of his readers, were subjected, half an hour ago, on getting up, to the action of an antiseptic and alkaline dentifrice. On this score, the advantage of the civilised man over the savage would appear to be great, and yet the savage always beats us. The value of the tooth brush and dentifrice has probably been immensely over-rated. We must probe further still. The present brief note has been suggested by my reading of a little book just published by Dr. Sim Wallace, wherein the author adduces further arguments in favour of his view that our teeth decay because of the manner in which our diet is deprived of its coarser parts, and is so prepared and consumed that it tends to lodge in the mouth, affording an excellent diet for acid-producing bacteria and thus leading to acid solution or the enamel. I have left myself no space in which to discuss Dr. Wallace's cogent contentions. At any rate, it is quite certain that civilised man, plus the tooth-brush, and antiseptics, makes a very poor show in comparison with the unsaided dog or savage, and if Dr. Wallace is not right, it seems to be at least certain that no one else is.

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